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PRAVDA Carries Speech by Salvadoran Communist
PM061943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86
Second Edition pp 10-11

["Speech by Comrade Shafik Jorge Handal, Secretary General of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date, place not specified]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends! I convey to you warm greetings from all the Salvadoran revolutionaries united in the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, of which the Communist Party of El Salvador is an integral and militant part.

Nearly 7 decades have elapsed since the Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened the age of socialism — of national liberation. Today Lenin's party, following the revolutionary traditions of Great October, is taking the historical initiative in overcoming inertia, conservatism, and other negative features which have led to stagnation phenomena, in renewing revolutionary thinking and morality, and in improving socialism, thereby accelerating its development and paving the way toward communism.

Soviet society is now living through a time of impressive changes. These changes started with resolute actions by the realistically minded party leadership, which listens sensitively to the people's aspirations and criticisms and possesses the necessary courage and farsightedness — qualities for which K. Marx and V.I. Lenin were noted — to challenge dogmas, prejudices, and bureaucracy and to eliminate all obstacles in the path of progress and the formation of the new type of person.

I must say that the entire course of the 27th CPSU Congress — beginning with the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a report permeated by wisdom, militancy, and a profound faith in the masses as well as in the Communists — and the words and deeds, the frank, emotive, and constructive speeches of the delegates have been a great revolutionary education for us.

The experience of world history has already demonstrated — and will certainly demonstrate again, in the course of the enormous work of improving socialism which has begun today in the Soviet Union — that the will of the people's masses, who have become masters of their own fate, is a motive force for progress to an immeasurably greater degree than egotistical individualism and the insatiable thirst for profit which characterize capitalism and are praised to the skies by bourgeois ideology and propaganda.

We are convinced that the 27th CPSU Congress will have a tremendous influence on the development of real socialism — both in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries — as well as on the development of the world communist and workers movement and the struggle of all the revolutionary forces of today. Its decisions will enrich revolutionary theory and practice and serve the cause of national liberation and the struggle for peace.

Together with an effective program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the CPSU has put forward a pro-

gram of ensuring and strengthening peace — the boldest program of all time. The peoples see M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement as an expression of their vital interests and the worldwide movement in support of it will undoubtedly grow from day to day. We are confident that the militarist course being stubbornly pursued by the Reagan administration and its crazy "star wars" plans will inevitably fail. The peoples will win, the cause of peace will win!

Comrades! For 5 years now the Salvadoran people have been waging a difficult struggle, advancing step by step toward victory. The enemy has a great superiority in resources: In effect we are fighting not only against Duarte's antipopular regime, but against U.S. imperialism, which supplies that regime with weapons, money, and military advisers. Since 1979 the Salvadoran military has killed more than 60,000 people. Since 1980 the country has been in a state of siege. The regime's opponents are abducted and tortured; the peaceful population in regions of hostilities are shelled and bombed. And Washington cynically depicts all these actions as a model of democracy and respect for human rights! Moreover, it seeks to impose the Salvadoran "model" in Nicaragua also. But that is a pointless exercise! The Salvadoran patriots will never tolerate a reactionary, inhuman system in their country. The heroic people of Nicaragua are fully determined to defend their revolution.

Since 1983 a broad strike movement has been developing in the country and protest rallies and demonstrations are held against the present regime's policy. A meeting was held in San Salvador on 8 February this year with the participation of more than 2,000 delegates representing over 100 organizations or working people in the cities and countryside, many state and private enterprises, and even certain groupings which originally supported the Duarte government. They united for the joint struggle in defense of the economic interests of the people's masses and democratic and civil rights, the struggle for a just political settlement of the military conflict on the basis of the restoration of the country's independence and sovereignty which have been flouted by the dictatorship, which would make it possible to eliminate the social and political factors which gave rise to the armed conflict.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has launched a revolutionary war over almost the entire territory of the country. This is an integral part of the nationwide struggle against the reactionary regime. At present, a situation has arisen in El Salvador where there is virtually dual power. Political contradictions between various groupings of the ruling classes are being exacerbated. The military leadership is split by internal disputes. The economic crisis is deepening and no way out can be seen. The development of the situation in the country as a whole leads to the emergence of a new moment in the revolutionary situation, to decisive battles between a people filled with determination to win and be free and the puppet proimperialist regime.

We are confident that our struggle will always find support among the world's peoples and will continue to count on the solidarity of the Soviet people.

Comrades! The 27th CPSU Congress is nearing its end. The implementation of its decisions will help strengthen the Soviet Union's economic might, consolidate universal peace, and

develop the struggle of all mankind's progressive forces. That is what determines its worldwide historic significance. Hail the 27th CPSU Congress! Hail the immortal, eternally living ideas of K. Marx and V.I. Lenin! Hail socialism, national liberation, internationalism, and peace! (prolonged applause).

Veteran Miner Appeals to Arts, Science for Help

LD021727 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Speech by Petrov, senior inspector of the Voroshilovgrad Trust Stakhanovshakhtostroy and member of the CPSU since 1927, at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow on 1 March — recorded]

[Text] Still at the dawn of Soviet power Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: Now, when power is firmly in hands of workers, everything depends on proletarian discipline and proletarian organization. These words are exceptionally topical today. I, as a member of the party obkom, often happen to be in mines, plants, and on construction sites and meet with Communists and nonparty members. The militant spirit of working people, the depth of their understanding of their duty, and the striving to fulfill this duty honorably and conscientiously are pleasing. But at times one meets also those who do not reorganize themselves but who set themselves up. It is especially intolerable when Communists are in such a position. It is no secret that the individual party members have come to terms with the role of mediocre members [serednyaki]. They have no objection to discussing the honor and role of the party member. But when the things arise they do not rush, so to speak, to the front line. What kind of a Communist are you, I ask, if you refuse to move to the section that is lagging behind to assume a greater task when it is needed? [applause] For a Communist there is no such question as: do I want to, or do I not; or of discussing personal advantages. And it is very correct that the strict demand on each party member that allows a deviation from the proletarian discipline in the Leninist understanding of this word will now be fixed in our party rules with added precision. Especially high demands have to be made of those Communists who have been entrusted with the leadership of party organizations.

As an erstwhile party organizer of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), I can say that the educational and cultural standards of secretaries of party organizations have now improved considerably. The forms of party work are also changing. But let us be frank: They are not always improved. Moreover, sometimes things that ought to be kept in circulation are written off. In my time such an amount of useless paperwork did not exist. The secretaries of primary party organizations are sometimes simply incapable of noticing what is new and getting things moving because of the avalanche of paperwork. I believe that they must be released from this bondage. After all, their main job is to work not with papers but with living people. [applause]

It is painful that — and I am to say it directly — that workers in literature and art are sometimes not taking a far-sighted position. This has been very correctly expressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. As a miner who has been working 61 years, I have a complaint to raise with the heads of associations such as those of writers, composers, artists, and in

particular cinema workers. They are greatly in arrears vis-a-vis the miners. Let me cite three examples: tell me if I am right. In 50 years only one serious so-called film for miners, "Great Life," has been made. [applause] I ask you: Do the miners today really have a poor life? No, it is not just great, it is a splendid life. [applause] We have hundreds of heroes, thousands of frontrankers with the highest possible labor productivity. We have culture, amenities, education — everything has appeared. So why can't they make a picture from which the young people coming to the mining industry could learn and thus become a firm part of us? You, comrade cinema workers, are at fault here! [applause]

And I would like to say to the comrade writers that in my lifetime I can well remember only one serious book, which was published also 50 years ago, entitled *The Miners* by Boris Gorbakov. Since then, apart from brochures and small books, I have seen nothing. [applause]

And now about composers. [laughter, followed by applause] They wrote songs for us, known not just to us miners, but also to many of you, no doubt such as "The Dark Mounds Sleep." [laughter] And we have been singing it for 40 years. [laughter] "The Dark Mounds Sleep." Moreover, for the information of the composer: We no longer create slagheaps in the Donbass. [laughter] In 10 years' time there will probably be none left. So I ask you, what will we be singing then? [laughter and applause]

On behalf of miners I make a request: Please make something new for us, something good to delight us, so that the young generation will see us. And I believe that the heroic work of famous miners rightfully demands that you turn and meet our request. [applause]

Much more could be done for miners by our scientists and designers. The country needs a lot of coal. For decades we have been begging our own minister of coal industry. But we have not appealed to science; there was no way in. But now we shall appeal [laughter] for them to make for us a combine for carrying out preparatory works in areas of unusual rock formations, so that they may reduce the vibration on the mechanical pick. I went to the Zvezdnyy Gorodok, where they train the astronauts against vibration. Our miner working on the mechanical pick vibrates 6 hours a day with this mechanical pick. [laughter and applause] This is being widely discussed at authoritative conferences, meetings, and gatherings; but it is not getting through to the people in our ministry and science. On behalf of Donbass miners I would like to ask esteemed President of the USSR Academy of Science Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, who is sitting next to me, [laughter] to take this issue in hand and to help, so that science may replace this very mechanical pick that was used 50 years ago by Stakhanov.

Now the situation is such that it is yet again necessary to move ahead of time, to hasten courageously into tomorrow, to conquer the deep seams of progress. New records are needed now, records of ideas, records of creativity. The honorable fulfillment of this task is the highest form of happiness for a true communist. On behalf of the communists of older generations I declare: We will not harm the honor and glory of our native Communist Party created by Lenin who is forever alive and great. [applause]

Gorbachev Expresses Thanks for Congratulations*LD220941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0800 GMT 22 Mar 86*

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has thanked party and other public organizations of working people for the congratulations which arrived after the 27th CPSU Congress in connection with his selection to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Committee.

These congratulations, he notes, once again speak of the fact that the strategic course taken by the 27th CPSU Congress on the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is a cause common to all people, the cause of every person. Ahead lies a huge amount of work. Already this year we must take a noticeable step forward in the implementation of plans mapped out by the congress. The construction of a new society has more than once set us tasks of historic significance. We have solved them successfully in the past. To realize the decisions of the 27th congress is the unswerving desire of the Soviet people.

Congratulations have come from state and public figures, and from citizens of foreign states. In expressing my sincere gratitude, I would like to affirm that the Soviet Union, faithful to the ideas of peace and freedom, will consistently try to achieve a radical improvement in the world political climate and the establishment of just principles of international security. We see the path to this in a decisive curtailment of the arms race, in joint efforts by the world community to remove the threat of war and to overcome mistrust and enmity in international relations. Mankind can and must learn to live in peace and harmony. That is our conviction.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev also expressed his profound gratitude to all Soviet people, as well as foreign citizens, for the warm congratulations in connection with his birthday.

Crew Dies in IL-14 Plane Crash Over Antarctic*LD231627 Moscow World Service in English
1600 GMT 23 Mar 86*

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation has announced the crash of a Soviet IL-14 aircraft over the Antarctic. The aircraft was on a flight between the Molodezhnaya and Vostok stations when it encountered a violent wind and a heavy snowstorm when visibility was reduced virtually to nil. The pilots reported a forced attempt to land and then communication with the plane broke off. Due to the storm and deep clefts in the ice the rescue team managed to reach the scene of the catastrophe only several days later but were unable to save the crew.

Plaque to Chernenko Unveiled at Khorgos Border Post*LD211947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 21 Mar 86*

[Text] A memorial plaque in honor of the outstanding politician and statesman Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was ceremoniously unveiled today on the Khorgos border station building, where, in the 1930's, he served in the Border Guards and headed

the station's party cell. The memorial plaque has been set up in accordance with a decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the immortalization of his memory.

Force 5 Earthquake Registered in Tajikistan*LD211715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian
1655 GMT 21 Mar 86*

[Text] Dushanbe, 21 Mar (TASS) — Today at 11 hours 39 minutes local time an earthquake occurred in Tajikistan. According to information from the seismological station in Dushanbe, in the epicenter, which was 150 kilometers north-east from Dushanbe, the force of tremor exceeded 5 points. In the town of Ura-Tyube it was five points. There has been no damage or casualties.

Kazakh Geology Ministry Actions Questioned*PM211631 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian
21 Mar 86 p 1*

[Report by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA "Man and Economy" section: "And Another Thing: Arising From the Items 'An Audit Took Place...' and 'Refutation'"]

[Text] Nearly 2 months ago, on 22 January this year, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA printed on page 1 an official reply from Comrade Grebenyuk, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, to Pavel Bolin's articles "An Audit Took Place..." and "Refutation" (19 June and 30 October 1985). Let us recall that they dealt with write ups and other financial abuses at the Kazgidrogeologiya geological production association, the connivance on the part of the republican Ministry of Geology, and the persecution of a person who uncovered gross violations and exposed those guilty of window dressing.

The reply was remarkably brief: The newspaper articles had been examined at a session of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and "an appropriate assessment was given of the work of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology Collegium and personally of Minister Comrade S.Ye. Chakabayev, who was reprimanded." And that is all. Not a word of explanation. Yet the USSR Ministry of Geology, on investigating the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA items, lodged serious complaints against S.Ye. Chakabayev: The instances of write ups at the association which the newspaper publicized and also others which had taken place earlier were known to him.

The unconvincing nature of the reply naturally caused indignation. The editorial office then considered it necessary to publicly ask three questions. Here they are:

1. How are the words "appropriate assessment" to be understood? What kind of assessment, first? And how specifically was it expressed?
2. Is not such a lapidary reply disrespectful to the readers who showed a keen interest in the newspaper articles?

3. Does this reply accord with the present atmosphere in the country, in which a wide, public discussion of the most acute and pressing problems of our life is taking place everywhere? Does it meet the party's demand — to uncover negative phenomena openly rather than secretly, without fear and in full?

These questions were published in *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* before the 27th party congress. Today we are all the more convinced of their correctness, since the congress has once again emphasized the significance of publicity. But there is still no reply.

It is particularly important to recall this also because the flagrant attempt to avoid a direct and principled discussion plays into the hands of those who violate the demands of the laws and our morality. S.Ye. Chakabayev has not changed his position. The connivance with window dressers goes on. Here is the proof.

The USSR Ministry of Geology relieved A.K. Dzhakelov, general director of Kazgidrogeologiya, of his duties after the *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* articles, for write ups, thriftlessness, and gross violations of labor legislation and of the party principles of cadre selection and placing. Where is he now? In a rank and file post? Nothing of the kind: He has been appointed chief of an experimental-methodological expedition, that is, of a leading component in the same association. Perhaps he has suffered materially? Yes, but not much: He used to receive R550 a month, now he receives R500.

The USSR Ministry of Geology instructed the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Geology Collegium to "take disciplinary proceedings against the officials guilty of violations and ensure that the bonuses received illegally are recovered from the leaders of the Kazgidrogeologiya association." Has this directive from the union ministry been carried out? We have received no reply from Kazakhstan.

In view of all this, we are forced to ask yet another question in addition to the previous three: when will *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*'s readers, who continue to show interest in the articles which began with "An Audit Took Place...", at last hear an accurate and exhaustive reply from Kazakhstan about the measures taken on the basis of these articles? A reply meeting today's party criteria — frankness, sincerity, and commitment in discussing the most urgent problems of life, constructiveness, and a critical and self-critical attitude to the cause.

Markus Responds to Claims of Broadcast 'Pressure'
LD211631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian
1500 GMT 21 Mar

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar (TASS) — The British Broadcasting Corporation — not so long ago the BBC broadcast a slanderous report that an appearance on Central Television by Soviet citizen S.V. Markus, in which he condemned his unlawful activities, was allegedly made under pressure from the authorities.

S.V. Markus has made the following statement via TASS regarding the above-mentioned BBC radio broadcast.

I have learned of the reaction of BBC commentators to my appearance on Soviet Central Television on 4 January 1986: It was asserted that it had been "wrested under the severest pressure from the authorities." But what are these assertions based on? On an analysis of the reasons which caused me to reassess the values and circumstances of my life? No, the commentators made no such effort.

However, anybody wishing to arrive at an objective understanding of the changes in me, so unexpected at first glance, should first read carefully the open letter to TASS and APN, of which the television appearance is a brief resume, and then gather convincing material from life.

I will not repeat what has been already stated, but will dwell on the following points.

The "severest pressure" was exerted upon me not by the authorities, but by my own reflections. It was recognition of the acute nature of those global problems threatening to destroy contemporary civilization through the fault of the participants in the "crusade against socialism." Secondly, it was those extremely important tasks which began to be resolved in our country after the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Those who do not believe in the reality and efficacy of thought will never believe that the changes in me [moi peremeny] are genuine and will remain prisoners of related ideological clichés.

Further: Detention in any country is not like staying at a health resort, but it has one unquestionable advantage — an unlimited opportunity for meditation and self-analysis. None of those who were close to me will say that I was beaten up, hungry, stupefied, or frightened.

It is precisely for this reason that my initiative to write an open letter and appear on television was accepted, although it is obvious that I have become neither an atheist nor a Marxist.

Lastly: Manipulations with my name and experience with a view of fighting socialism are henceforth not warranted by anything and I demand these speculations be stopped. What is more I will make every effort in the future in order to become one of the last who justified his hostility to socialist statehood with religious motives, the last "religious dissident."

The search for a new human unity in the face of the growing threat of global catastrophes — this, in my opinion, is the main thing to which all of us in Britain, Russia, and all other countries are called upon to dedicate our best efforts!

Zagladin Evaluates Results of CPSU Congress
PM201643 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 10,
17 Mar 86 pp 3-6

[Article by Vadim Zagladin: "The Party Congress: Hope and Confidence; Notes of a Delegate"]

[Text] On March 1, the 27th CPSU Congress passed its halfway point. Discussion of the first items on the agenda was completed, a resolution approved on the Central Committee Political Report,

and the new text of the party programme and amendments to the party rules were adopted. On March 3, Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov delivered his report on the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development of the country, and at this writing the debate on it is in full swing.

The deliberations at the congress have differed in some rather important essentials from debates at previous congresses. Of course, formerly too the delegates discussed in detail the proposals put forward by the Central Committee, amendments and new considerations were advanced, and wishes for the future voiced. All this is traditional at our party forums.

A new departure at this congress has perhaps been the markedly businesslike, sharply critical and at the same time optimistic character of the discussion. There is less ceremonial (although the atmosphere is one of uplift, even festive) and the tone is more matter-of-fact and concrete. Clearly, the very spirit of the Political Report of the Central Committee, its frankness, clarity in posing issues and emphasis on purposefulness and the unity of words and deeds, was communicated to the delegates.

The speakers deal with unresolved problems and criticize shortcomings. As a rule, they are self-critical. The stress is laid on what has to be done not only to rectify mistakes, but to give new impetus to all our efforts. Not only on doing what has been left undone, but on forging ahead more vigorously. Speaking of the significance of what has been achieved, delegates are not carried away by the successes, but seek to find in them points of departure for further purposeful advance.

The keynote is acceleration. This is in the centre of attention. Naturally, domestic affairs are linked with external, international affairs. On the one hand, the speakers invariably support the party's plans to help ensure all-embracing international security. On the other, they are clearly aware that the most reliable groundwork for our successes in the foreign policy arena is our own labour, the performance of each on the job.

It should perhaps be noted that the speeches of the delegates this time are, so to say, more individual than at previous congresses. This too is understandable, for the more concrete and businesslike the approach, the more clearly expressed are individual thoughts and opinions.

Indeed, one can only marvel at the diversity of our great party. Each of its 19,000,000-odd members is a personality, with his own unique individuality. Only to our opponents does it occur to talk of stereotyped uniformity of Communists.

The party, of course, is close-knit, strong by virtue of its unity. But this is not the unity of some mechanically contrived giant, but the unity of the living organism, the collective inspired by single-minded determination to work towards lofty, high-minded goals. The unity of the party is the unity of people working towards a common goal. It is a unity of thought and quest, of joint conclusions and bold creative endeavour.

It was this creative unity that was manifest in the discussion of the previous items on the agenda and is manifest now in the

debate on the guidelines for economic and social development of the country.

Nikolay Ryzhkov's report, like the report of the CPSU General Secretary, was strictly realistic, critical and self-critical, and at the same time deeply optimistic.

It, of course, dealt first of all with the country's development since the previous congress. The results are something we can only be proud of. Our opponents abroad maintain that "the Russians are having to revise their programme inasmuch as it has proved a failure during the past stage." This is something that has been repeated latterly in the West scores, if not hundreds of times. This one-sided appraisal is, of course, utterly false.

True, we have not achieved all the targets we set ourselves in the past. This was clearly stated in the report of the Soviet premier, as it had been in the Political Report of the Central Committee. But how can anyone belittle the achievements registered in the quarter-century since the adoption of the first text of the party's third programme? National income increased nearly fourfold and industrial production nearly five times over, while the productivity of social labour more than trebled. All this made it possible to take a substantial stride forward in resolving socioeconomic problems. The per capita real income of the Soviet people increased 2.6 times in these 25 years, and 267 million people were provided with better housing. The country went over to compulsory secondary education and a far-reaching reform of our secondary school system was initiated, and is now being carried forward.

All this momentous progress is what enables the Soviet Union to play a weighty role in both the world economy and in world politics.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that we accomplished less than we had planned and of course less than we wanted. The report of the head of the Soviet Government gives a concrete, matter-of-fact account of why this happened — in order to point the way to a real acceleration of our further development.

One of the foreign guests at the congress told me that he had tangibly sensed the delegates' awareness of the dialectical interconnection between pride in past achievements and dissatisfaction with failure to achieve all that had been planned, the dialectic of successes and problems. This meaningful evaluation indeed offers the key to an understanding of the tasks facing the country.

The targets set for the future are truly impressive. In the 15 years until the year 2000 the object is to double the country's economic potential. Here is a relevant figure from Ryzhkov's report: the aggregate national income in 1986-2000 is to amount to 12 trillion rubles, more than in all the preceding years of Soviet power. This is essential in order to resolve the pressing domestic political, and primarily social, tasks, and to safeguard the country's security.

A very important step in this direction is to be taken in the 12th Five-Year-Plan period. In the coming five years the accent is to be replaced on effectiveness, on higher productivity of labour,

which is to lay the basis for the further rapid advance of the country.

Suffice it to say that during the 12th Five-Year-Plan period the national income is to rise 3.5-4 per cent annually, as against 3.1 per cent during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Anyone acquainted in the slightest with economic problems will appreciate how far from simple it will be to achieve such an acceleration of the growth of the national income.

I shall not go into the details. It is plain to see that the tasks facing the country are tremendous and far from simple. This is clearly stated in the documents submitted to the congress. Awareness of the fact is palpably felt in the delegates' speeches.

...

Our opponents in the West are taking a rather equivocal stance these days. On the one hand, no one ventures to deny the magnitude and significance of the tasks posed by the congress or that the fulfillment of the projected plans will result in a qualitative change in Soviet society as a whole. The well-known American scholar, Professor R. Schlesinger of the University of California, has observed that it can be said without exaggeration that this is the beginning of a fundamentally new stage in the life of Soviet society. The Japanese *TOKYO SHIMBUN* writes: "Congresses of the Communist Party are important landmarks in the life of the Soviet Union. The present congress may be described as an 'epochal congress,' ushering in a new historical stage in the life of the country." On the other hand, few Western commentators have not sought to cast a shadow of doubt on our plans. This is done in different ways. Some say point-blank that they do not believe our plans are feasible, others in one or another way qualify the tasks we have set as "excessive." And all sorts of advice is offered us.

What kind of advice?

On the first day of the congress I had occasion to take part in a direct Moscow-Paris radio hookup sponsored by the French Europe-1 broadcasting station. I had two collocutors. One was the well-known radio commentator Jean Pierre Elkabbach, the other, former U.S. ambassador to France, Evan Galbraith. The latter bluntly declared: "You will get nowhere. If something comes out of it, it will happen only if you restore freedom in the economy, renounce state planning, and give free rein to private initiative."

Galbraith was crude about it. Other advisers of the same order use more moderate language. To believe them, socialism in the U.S.S.R. can be saved only if it ceases to be socialism.

A touching picture! Diehard opponents of socialism advising us on how to improve it! It would appear that socialism can be improved only by being destroyed....

No, we cannot take such "advice" seriously. Look back at the history of our country. In less than seven decades it has developed from a poverty-stricken land into an advanced power. Thanks to what? To socialism. We stood our ground in that most destructive of wars — World War II. It may be confidently said that no other

country, had it been placed in a situation we found ourselves in 1941, could have withstood the onslaught of the Nazi war machine. The countries of continental Europe were unable to withstand it. But we withstood it. And not only withstood it, but won. Thanks to what? To socialism. In particular to the fact that the socialist planned economy based on public ownership of the means of production enabled us to restructure the economy within an unprecedentedly short period of time — moreover, at a time when the industrially most developed part of the country was under enemy occupation — and to build up an economic potential that ensured our victory.

During the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory a great deal of weighty data was published showing the relative potentialities of socialism and capitalism as revealed by the war. It was pointed out, for instance, that for its effectiveness the Soviet economy in those years surpassed not only the economy of Nazi Germany, but also that of the United States and Britain. With equal expenditure of primary materials we produced more machinery, and of higher quality than, say, the United States whose territory in general was not touched by the hostilities.

Or take postwar restoration, which it would be more correct to call the rebirth of the country. This too was accomplished in a historically brief span of time, and again thanks to socialism. Or the achievement of such summit as the first sputnik, the first man in space, the first atomic electric power station, the first nuclear icebreaker... we indeed have no reason to renounce socialism.

That there have been shortcomings and difficulties in our way is not the fault of socialism. The objective circumstances and, of course, subjective failings and mistakes are to blame.

Now too our party is firmly steering a course aimed not at narrowing down the field of action of socialism in our country but at further strengthening its foundations, at making fuller use of the potential and advantages of our system. In this we see the key to success, a key to communist morrow.

There is still another angle to the comment on the congress decisions relating to the internal political evolution of the country and its economic development. The reference is to those Western commentators who have discerned in our economic plans a "Soviet threat." In what precisely do they see this threat?

The logic of their reasoning (if it can be called that) is this: the Soviet plans envisage a growth of the country's economic potential, hence its military potential and, consequently, the "Soviet military threat" will also grow. Add to this the diverse, utterly unfounded discourses on the subject of the possible "expansionist" plans of Soviet policy in one or another region of the world.

All this could be dismissed as sheer invention. However, since views of this order are being vigorously and persistently circulated, a few more words should be added.

First of all, no attentive reader of the Political Report of the Central Committee, the report delivered by Ryzhkov, and the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of the country (by the time this issue comes off the press the last-mentioned will no longer be a draft, but the finalized document)

can fail to see that the emphasis in all our plans is on peaceful construction. The main stress is placed on the creation of the groundwork for meeting the material and spiritual requirements of man, his all-round development.

As a matter of fact, much has been said on this score at the congress. It has been pointed out that not enough attention was paid to the social and cultural sphere and that now this omission has to be rectified and attention to this area sharply increased.

Incidentally, these are not merely wishes voiced by the delegates. The problem has already been tackled in practice. Even before the congress, following the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, our party took a number of decisions on focusing more attention on social and cultural problems. Additional funds, materials and manpower — in a word, everything needed to get things going properly — have been allocated for this purpose.

Thus, our plans are not projected at the militarization of the country, but at its peaceful development. Where, then, does the "military threat" come in?

Needless to say, the growth of our economic potential increases our capability to protect our interests, to keep our defences at the necessary level.

Here too it is a matter of defence, not of aggressive designs. The Political Report of the Central Committee clearly declared that the importance we attach to ensuring our security is only natural. We could not act otherwise. For it is nobody's secret that the Pentagon already has plans for the militarization of the United States all the way to the 21st century. Nor is it a secret that there exist old plans for war against our country and that new ones are being drawn up.

It is enough to read the U.S. President's February 26 address to the nation to see that, as distinct from what is happening at our congress, Washington is orienting not on the new realities, but on the outdated and dangerous positions-of-strength concept.

We regard the Soviet-American contacts that have begun with a high sense of responsibility and have no intention of closing the doors to them. This was underscored at the party forum. But we cannot ignore the fact that, although we now and again hear words about peace — and words, even the finest, are only words — the material preparation of war goes on, with the Soviet Union named as the potential enemy. We see all this and shall never close our eyes to it.

As regards the military sphere, our intentions are defensive and our object is to ensure the security of our country and nothing more. Our military potential is limited to reasonable adequacy. But "the character and level of the ceiling," Mikhail Gorbachev said, "continues to be limited by the attitude and actions of the U.S.A. and its bloc partners. In these circumstances we repeat over and over again: the Soviet Union lays no claim to greater security than that enjoyed by others, but it will not settle for less."

Thus, all talk about our country presenting a "military threat" is sheer nonsense. Nonsense that has essentially only one purpose:

to justify the further escalation of war preparations by the United States and some of its allies.

Besides the "Soviet military threat" angle, there is another aspect to the talk about the growth of our economic strength presenting a threat to someone. And to some extent this aspect acquires ever greater significance as time goes on. What do I have in mind?

The growth of the might of the socialist countries virtually dooms to failure any attempt at military confrontation with socialism. In these circumstances the centre of gravity in the contest between the two systems in the world arena is shifting towards peaceful competition. Needless to say, competition primarily in the economic sphere, but also in the social sphere.

Socialism has already chalked up a good many points in this competition. Indeed, if in the early postwar years the Soviet Union lagged far behind the United States, at present the levels of development of the two countries have come closer together. On many counts we are catching up with the Americans and in some, have outstripped them.

We know very well, of course, that much more has still to be done, primarily as regards productivity of labour, the speed with which the achievements of science and technology are introduced in production, and so on. Nevertheless the dynamics of competition in the economic sphere is working in favour of socialism.

As for the social sphere, here socialism long ago left capitalism behind. Full employment, free education, free medical services, social security and low rents are something working people in the West can only dream of. Moreover, it is clear that with the acceleration of the rate of development the social advantages of socialism are revealed ever more fully. Our plans on this score are very definite and will be carried out.

But this is precisely what our opponents in the West are afraid of. The Soviet Union's striving to strengthen its peace economy and heighten popular well-being can seem frightening and dangerous only to those who tremble at the thought of socialism revealing more and more fully its potential and advantages, those who fear that all this taken together could expose in the eyes of the working people in the West the limited potential of the capitalist system, its inability to meet the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people.

"As we see it," the Political Report of the Central Committee says, "the main line of struggle in present-day conditions is to create worthy, truly human material and spiritual conditions of life for all nations, to see to it that our planet should be habitable and to deal with its riches rationally. Above all to deal rationally with the greatest value of all — with people and all their potentialities. That is exactly where we offer the capitalist system to compete with us in a setting of lasting peace."

It is precisely this competition that certain Western quarters fear. For, contrary to what they say as a rule, they know full well that the basic class mission of their system is to ensure not the well-being of the people but maximum profits for the monopolies.

Open admission of the existence of such fears occurs rarely, but there is no dearth of indirect admission. For instance, it has been said or written time and again that it is the interests of the West to create difficulties for the Soviet economy, that there should be no growth of popular well-being in our country. How many times, especially in the recent period, have there been hints that the escalation of the arms buildup by the West pursues not only purely military but also economic objectives — the weakening of the Soviet economy, the creation of additional difficulties in the matter of meeting the needs of the population. In short, the object is to stop the improvement of living standards, of the quality of life, in the Soviet Union.

While some Western commentators see dangers and even threats in our plans and intentions, wide sections of the world public derive from them hope for the strengthening of peace and democracy, for social renewal.

Here it is in place to mention the guests of the congress. This time there are more of them than ever before. Communist, workers', revolutionary democratic, socialist, social democratic and labour parties and national liberation movements from 113 countries of all continents sent their envoys to Moscow. This fact alone is testimony to the keen interest evinced in the deliberations of the congress, to recognition of the role of the CPSU and the Soviet State in the international arena.

Still more striking evidence of this are the speeches delivered by our guests and the views they have voiced in the course of numerous conversations and talks.

It is of course impossible to give even an approximate account of all these talks and speeches. But there are some basic aspects common to them all that should be mentioned.

For one thing, our guests have naturally made particular note of the critical and self-critical character of the supreme party forum. As many of them observed, it was as if the truth itself, the unvarnished truth, were speaking out from the congress rostrum. This is seen as an encouraging sign, a token of the intrinsic strength of socialism.

What our guests consider most important is the fact that the criticism has been constructive, aimed not simply at correcting one or another mistake, but at finding the most effective avenues for the further development of Soviet society. The trail-blazing, pioneering character of the congress and its thrust to the future has impressed our foreign visitors.

The fact that both the criticism and the positive proposals at the congress are not of a pragmatic nature but are substantiated theoretically, commands attention. Many of our friends qualify the new generalizations and arguments advanced in the Political Report of the Soviet premier as further development of Marxist-Leninist theory. In this most see proof that the party's present conclusions are well-grounded and that it will continue its theoretical quest in the process of its practical work.

The main point made by our friends is that the congress decisions will help to reveal more fully the potential of socialism, its possibilities. And this in turn will instill in ever new sections of

the popular masses faith in socialism, in social progress, in the possibility of effective advance along new lines, and thereby heighten the potential of social progress the world over.

It is no secret that the problems and difficulties encountered in recent years in socialist countries, including our country, have been seized upon by anti-socialist propaganda to undermine faith in the possibility of advance along lines other than capitalist. Our weaknesses and shortcomings have been played up to make it appear as if the striving for social changes is futile, that it can produce no results. The advance of socialism in the Soviet Union, the tapping of its vast intrinsic potential, will expose the falseness of such contentions.

Our friends and comrades from the other socialist countries have naturally underscored the fact that successes in perfecting socialism in the U.S.S.R. will strengthen the socialist world system as a whole and above all consolidate the positions of the socialist community.

The communist movement as a whole and primarily the fraternal parties of the socialist countries have long been fully aware that mechanical copying of one another's experience, the devising of some sort of abstract models, is a futile exercise. But as time goes on it becomes increasingly clear that it is necessary to make a careful study of one another's experience and to utilize the most valuable results of creative Marxist thinking in the various countries to accelerate one's own progress. In view of this, our friends from the other socialist countries have been listening with keen interest to the conclusions drawn by our congress, to the views on ways and means of giving added impetus to the development of socialism voiced at our party forum.

Our comrades from the capitalist countries are interested in everything. In particular, they point to the experience and example of socialism as serving the purpose of exposing the long current Western propaganda contention that technical progress, the scientific and technological revolution, are bound to have negative consequences. Indeed, in the West it has become a standard argument that scientific and technological progress creates nothing short of a threat to people irrespective of the social system they live under. The fact is, however, that both our achievements to date and our plans for the future convincingly show that this is not so.

Scientific and technological progress in itself presents no threat to man. The threat emanates from improper use of technical progress. The capitalist approach to it leads to negative consequences, primarily growing unemployment, social insecurity, poverty and want. In the socialist society technological progress serves man, improves living and working conditions.

All our friends from the capitalist world and the newly independent countries, of course, are impressed by the social plans of our party, by the fact that the policy of the CPSU is a policy that serves the people's interests.

The representatives of newly independent countries have underscored the significance of the solution of the national question in the U.S.S.R., the fact that socialism, through the example of the Soviet Union, has conclusively shown that the new social system

can ensure the rapid development of the nations. And not only by enabling them to overcome the backwardness inherited from the past, but also by making it possible for formerly underdeveloped regions to move to the forefront of economic, technological and social progress.

Needless to say, they also point to the importance of the support given by socialism to the struggle of the peoples of the newly independent countries to strengthen their independence and to speed up their economic development.

As I have mentioned above, the number of guests representing socialist, social democratic, and labour parties at this congress is greater than at any previous party forum. The social democratic delegates attach much importance to the very fact that they were invited to attend. They evince a keen interest in many of the points in the Political Report of the Central Committee as well as the report on the Basic Guidelines of economic and social development of the country. Particular attention is commanded by the formulations of the Political Report relating to the further development of relations between the Communists and the Social Democrats. "It is a fact that the ideological differences between the Communists and the Social Democrats are deep, and that their achievements and experience are dissimilar and not equivalent," the Political Report says. "However, an unbiased look at the standpoints and views of each other is unquestionably useful to both the Communists and the Social Democrats, useful in the first place for furthering the struggle for peace and international security." Our social democratic guests see in these formulations a good groundwork for the fruitful promotion of contacts between the CPSU and the social democratic, socialist and labour parties.

All our foreign guests have of course underscored the significance of the platform advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. "This is a congress of hope and confidence," one of the guests observed in the course of a conversation during a recess between sessions.

On this score the representatives of the international working-class and liberation movements and Soviet people are at one. We too look to the future with hope. This outlook of hope was the keynote of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and now it has been strengthened by the congress. We too are confident, confident of the correctness of the party's line and the consistency and dedication to principle of its leadership, of the purposefulness and feasibility of our plans.

Every civic-minded Soviet citizen knows that realization of the congress decisions depends also on his own labour, on his personal contribution. The personal and the public are closely intertwined in our society. This is an inexhaustible source of strength for our system. It strengthens our confidence in the future, in the success of the plans outlined by the party.

Briefs

All-Union Banner Awards — The Uzbek SSR's Yengiyul City, Zarafshan City, Uzbekistanskiy Rayon in Fergana Oblast and the Tashkent Scientific Research Institute for Central Asia

have been awarded the Challenge Order of the Red Banner awards of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee for achieving success in all-union socialist competition in 1985, for realizing the plans of that year and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period, and for fulfilling their socialist obligations. Comrades Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Antonov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee, presented the Red Banner awards respectively. The Lenin Kolkhoz in Kara-Kalpak ASSR's Khodzheyli Rayon and the Akhunbabayev Kolkhoz in Tashkent Oblast were also presented with the Red Banner awards and medals of distinction of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee for their highly productive and successful work during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. [Summary] [*Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 8 Feb 86 GF*]

Vietnam Awards — Vietnam has decorated Musa Ibragimov, the chairman of the Soviet AAPSO Committee and a popular writer and socialist hero of Azerbaijan SSR, with the medal of merit and the friendship order. Ibragimov received the awards for his productive work designed to consolidate solidarity between Africa and Asia and friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. [Summary] [*Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 10 Feb 86 GF*]

Azerbaijan Courses — A new group of party and Soviet workers of the Georgian SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Azerbaijan SSR and a group of political workers of the Soviet naval forces have completed a 3-year course in the Baku Higher Party School external courses department. Tofik Kocharli, rector of the Baku Higher Party school, congratulated the new graduates during a ceremony held on the occasion. Nazim Mamedov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, presented diplomas to the graduates. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 11 Feb 86 GF*]

CPSU Program Pamphlet — A pamphlet has been published containing the text of the new edition of the CPSU Program, unanimously approved by the 27th CPSU Congress. The third CPSU Program in its present edition is a program for a planned and comprehensive perfecting of socialism for further progress of the Soviet society towards communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development; it is a program of struggle for peace and social progress. The pamphlet has been issued by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House and printed at the Moscow Krasnyy Proletariy Printing Works. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Mar 86 LD*]

Politburo Adopts Measures to Improve Agro-Industry

*LD222117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 22 Mar 86*

[Text] As we have already reported, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted measures at a routine meeting which took place on 20 March on further improving the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex. Here is our commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

Among the measures mapped out by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, I shall make particular note of the changeover to a standardized method for determining volumes of production and purchases of agricultural produce and also of deliveries of material and technical resources. This is a very important provision which will put farms on equal, fair conditions. That is to say, both planning and supplying will be observed proceeding not from the level achieved, but taking into account the real possibilities — the fertility of the land, the area of land, the availability of roads, the availability of machinery at farms, the adequate supply of labor reserves, and many other factors. Such criteria should be worked out by the science of economics. All this will make it possible to make a real assessment of the intensity of plans and pledges.

Of no less significance is the introduction of supply plans for a number of agricultural goods into all-union and republican funds. Alongside this, the resources of meat, milk, and other products will remain at the disposal of local bodies after the fulfillment of supplies to the centralized fund. Thus, the responsibility of oblast, kray, and republican bodies of the agro-industrial complex for supplying the population with food products is enhanced significantly. Also, the personal stake of collective and state farms in above-plan output is raised, since they can now sell it completely through the cooperative trade network, or directly at collective farm markets. The decision also envisages measures to tie payment for work more closely with production, with its volumes and final results. The wages of managers and specialists of farms and of rayon agro-industrial associations have now been made fully dependent on these indices.

I have noted only a few of those important measures that are mapped out in the decision with the aim of raising the initiative and responsibility of workers in the agro-industrial complex for the results of their work and in the final analysis of accelerating the development of our food complex and satisfying needs regarding food products more fully.

Tajik Agro-Industrial Plans Aim To Combat Problems

*LD212347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0915 GMT 19 Mar 86*

[Text] Taking part in our program we have Akbar Nusratullayevich Maksumov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers [title as heard] and chairman of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee, who was a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress:

[Begin recording] The first thing to say is that the organization of the State Agro-Industrial Committee — at rayon, oblast, and republican levels — has been completed and the whole system is now embarking on implementing plans. This is painstaking work and there have been certain difficulties, in particular with regard to bringing together capital construction plans and plans for material and technical supplies. This will require a little more time, but we expect to sort it out quite soon.

We have tried to create a structure fitted to our conditions. Management of material and technical supplies and of planning in the whole industry from top to bottom have been combined into unified blocks. For instance, in the case of cotton the various stages in the production and processing used to be handled by three different ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Cotton Ginning Industry, and the Ministry of the Food Industry. Now all this has been combined into a single complex: from seed growing and production of cotton to its ginning and the processing of primary output. At one time fodder production, a direct sector of animal husbandry, and the processing of animal husbandry produce were divorced in Tajikistan. At present, all this has been combined into a unified block. The entire structure of the republican State Agro-Industrial Committee has now been organized along these lines.

We have tried to strengthen the building section, taking into account that since for the most part the level of development of our republic's agriculture, especially irrigated agriculture, has reached certain limits, further development and increases in agricultural production will undoubtedly depend on a whole range of intensification factors. We are, therefore, attaching special importance to the building block. It was perhaps easier for us to do this than it was for a few other regions in the country because the state cooperative association in Tajikistan was set up considerably earlier and kolkhozstroy operated within the system of the Rural Construction Ministry.

The main task is introducing scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. It is probably not always right that we entrust the introduction of the achievements, the results of scientific research fully and entirely to scientific research institutions. The central apparatus of the State Agro-Industrial Committee is apparently obliged to work first of all on this problem, namely introducing the latest achievements of science and advanced experience, of innovative methods of labor organization, of production organization in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Proceeding from this premise we are now drawing up a whole range of very substantial comprehensive programs.

We are to do a great deal in developing the cultivation of orchards, in particular of apricots, taking into account that in Tajikistan, nature itself has created a unique zone for the production of the best varieties of apricots not only in our country, but perhaps in the world. Increasing the production of apricots, increasing the production of processed products, in particular of compotes, is one of our main tasks, the more so as these types of products are used to supply the population of the areas of the far north, the Far East, and other industrial centers in the country. [end recording]

Economist Argues Merits of Family Contract

PM201620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 86
First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences G. Shmelev under the rubric "Agro-Industry: Economic Reserves": "Families Under Contract"]

[Text] Hardly anybody today needs to be persuaded of the merits of the collective contract in the countryside. The new form of labor organization and remuneration has proved its advantages and is now extensively applied in fields and livestock units. Those who have mastered the "nonregulated link" system as a rule produce output in greater quantities and of better quality and feel at home with financial autonomy.

Teams and links which have adopted the contract method often have relatives working in them. The need to extensively develop the family contract was noted at the 27th party congress. It is not in conflict with the collective contract. On the contrary, it supplements it. But at the same time, this form has its own characteristic features.

The family becomes the basic independent production cell of a farm. This is characteristic of certain areas high in the mountains of Georgia.

The family contract does not contradict socialist production relations. Land and other basic resources remain public property. And the output obtained is distributed in accordance with socialist principles. Nor is the planning principle abolished. It is sealed in the contract between farm and family. Social control of production, which is carried out on the basis of full financial autonomy, is also retained. This form of contract has many advantages. Remuneration is simplified. There is no need to specify individual labor contributions. The family itself rewards each member on the basis of his services.

Usually these teams and links have a direct and more obvious link with the end result. In tobacco growing, for example, a certain percentage of the value of the output sold is paid.

As a rule, family teams are stable since they are based on kinship ties and mutual assistance. And although personal interests are intensified here, the priority of social interests is nevertheless retained.

How great is the scale of this form of contract? Statistical bodies do not keep detailed records on this. Agricultural organs believe that many thousands of families conclude contracts with kolхозes and sovkhoses. Take the so-called "hectare" system [pogektarnichestvo], for example. Families are allocated vegetable, melon, or feed plantations or vineyards. This form of contract is well developed in transhumance sheep farming in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, and other regions. In Uzbekistan almost all silkworm cocoons are provided by families.

Could it be that these collectives conclude contracts mainly for

output involving manual production? In practice, silkworm raising and tobacco growing do not as yet lend themselves very well to mechanization. As a result, should the family contract not be regarded as a temporary, obsolescent form without a future?

Not so. Family subunits with a full range of equipment could work in crop farming. In stockraising the fattening of livestock belonging to kolхозes and sovkhoses on personal plots is widespread. The year before last around 1.3 million livestock fattening contracts were concluded with the population. On Klinskiy Rayon's Gorkiy Kolhoz near Moscow, the Dachko and Korishko families took on the complete running of a dairy unit. A similar thing can be seen on certain Baltic region farms.

Nevertheless there are still a considerable number of leaders who do not like the family contract. Here you encounter not only lack of interest in or underrating of this method, but a sharply negative attitude toward it.

The high incomes upset some people. They make big money, they say. But it is earned!

The notion of excessive income under the family contract is also linked with the fact that the wages of just one person — the head of the family — are taken into account. Yet these wages need to be regarded as the common income of all those involved in the labor process. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that often some or all the work is done during hours when they are not engaged in social production. Thus, it is overtime work. And the pay for it is higher.

The family contract precludes wage leveling. This is the prime factor which the advocates of "average wages" need to fear! As for overpayments, they only occur when the principle of remuneration according to labor is violated.

We still have people who shudder at the adjectives "individual" or "family." They see personal subsidiary farms as a vestige of the individual peasant farm. And the family contract is identified with the farming business. The truth, however, is that there are not the slightest grounds for these assertions. As was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, a person's attitude to property is shaped primarily by the real conditions in which he is placed. And a family which has adopted the contract system is engaged in a social matter and utilizes social means of production.

At the same time, it is impossible to turn a blind eye to the fact that the family contract is sometimes used as a cover for private enterprise activity. Various abuses do occur. It is therefore necessary to create a more precise legal basis and intensify control. Because to this day there is essentially not a single normative document governing mutual relations between the parties who have concluded a family contract agreement. Surely it is indicative that the recommendations for the creation of financially autonomous nonregulated collectives elaborated by the former Ministry of Agriculture did not even mention the family contract. Is this not a source of distrust in an effective method?

'Cosmos-1736' Artificial Satellite Launched 21 Mar
 LD211519 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 21 TASS — Another artificial earth satellite, *Cosmos-1736* was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The Sputnik was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution 89.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 278 kilometres, the minimum distance from the earth's surface 255 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 65 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

'Progress-25' Docks with 'Mir'-Soyuz T-15' Complex
 LD211212 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 21 TASS — At 14.16 [1116 GMT] Moscow time the spaceship *Progress-25* docked with the orbital manned complex *Mir-Soyuz T-15*.

The mutual search, rendezvous, tethering and docking of spacecraft was done by means of onboard automatic systems. These operations were controlled by the mission control centre and the crew of the orbital complex — cosmonauts Kizim and Solovov. The transport craft docked to the station from the side of the propulsion and instruments section.

The *Progress-25* has delivered into orbit fuel for the joint engine, foods, water and apparatuses and equipment necessary for a long functioning of the *Mir* (Peace) station as the basic block of the sophisticated research complex.

According to telemetric information and reports of the crew on onboard systems of the orbital complex *Mir-Soyuz T-15-Progress-25* are functioning normally.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovov feel well.

'Mir'-Soyuz T-15' Reported Functioning Normally
 LD220622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
 0304 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Report from the Flight Control Center]

[Text] Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovov will unload the transport vessel *Progress-25* today, which moored with the *Mir-Soyuz T-15* space complex yesterday. Approximately 2 metric tons of various freight was put into orbit. The crew will (?stow) in the station foodstuffs, various equipment, additional apparatus and instruments, cine-film, and tools. About 200 liters of drinking water will be pumped from the cargo vessel's tanks into the station's reservoirs. According to telemetric data and the reports of the crew, the manned complex' on-board systems are functioning normally and the cosmonauts are feeling good.

Cosmonaut Solovoyev Explains Space Station's Computer

LD222039 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 22 March broadcasts a 2 and 1/2 - minute video report from onboard the *Mir-Progress-25-Soyuz T-15* station.

Cosmonaut Vladimir Solovoyev speaks in general terms, first of all, of the appearance of the station as it seems to the crew: a white-winged seagull soaring over the earth. Solovoyev says that whereas there was only one on-board computer on the *Salyut-7* station, the present station has an on-board computer complex which makes it possible to carry out a large number of tasks autonomously. Solovoyev continues, saying that, without being distracted, the cosmonauts can benefit from programs which have been input from earth and which carry out functions for several days — the computer will carry out precise dynamic orientation and switch on the necessary systems while the cosmonauts get on with the business of analysis and scientific work in space.

Solovoyev says they are pleased with the station: Yesterday evening they slept and in the morning they started work again. He adds that it will not be long before there are greenhouses in space.

Ovchinnikov Speaks on Outlook for Biotechnology
 LD222012 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 22 TASS — Biotechnology, molecular biology and gene engineering are the fields of science, to which heightened attention will be devoted in the new five-year plan period, said Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He was addressing the current general assembly of the academy of Moscow to sum up the results of the work over the past five years and outline plans for the development of this type of research.

The potentialities of these fields of science are vast and are permanently growing, the academician pointed out. Over the past five-ten years biological sciences turned from academic ones into those of decisive significance for progress in science and technology. They became a basis for contemporary health protection. There is now a possibility to create medicinal preparations of a qualitatively new level.

Thus basing themselves on the methods of gene engineering Soviet scientists have developed a number of effective preparations, including human interferon, an effective means for the treatment of infectious diseases, insulin for diabetes patients and a growth hormone. New enzymes, a valuable raw material for the pharmaceutical industry, have been obtained.

Work is done on a large scope in Soviet biology to synthesize new types of microorganisms, Academician Ovchinnikov continued. The methods of cell engineering are used to cultivate virus-free farm crops varieties.

Yet our scientists are not satisfied with what has been achieved so far, Ovchinnikov said. He recalled the criticism of work of biologists from the rostrum of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Biological science institutes are planning to restructure their work with an eye to this criticism, and preference will be given to research on topical subjects of science. The research institutes will be fitted out with advanced sophisticated equipment, and the pay to researchers will also be considerably increased.

One of the difficulties often faced by the researchers is the checking of new preparations. While to create these preparations it usually takes on an average half a year, the checking done at various official levels takes several years. Certainly, this carefully multistage checking is determined in a new large measure by concern for the patients in the use of a new preparation. At the same time those who create new preparations and medicines, naturally, wish that the results of their work be put to use for the benefit of patients as soon as possible.

Presidium Commission Examines Environmental Issues

*PM181519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 86
Morning Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Resources was held on 13 January.

The session noted that the 27th CPSU Congress paid great attention to questions of the further intensification and improvement of the protection of the country's natural environment. The CPSU Central Committee political report, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other congress documents and materials note the great importance of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources for reinforcing the party's course toward the accelerated development of the national economy, increasing prosperity, and improving living and working conditions for Soviet people. The congress stressed that in resolving the global problem of nature conservation full use should be made of socialism's advantage, with its planned organization of production and humanist world outlook.

The commission examined the question of the observance in the Georgian and Tajik SSRs of the fundamentals of legislation on land in the sphere of the protection and rational use of land resources. During the past 5-year plan those republics failed to fulfill the land recultivation plans, considerable areas of valuable farmland there have been set aside as sites for various construction projects, the campaign against soil erosion is inadequate, and the yield of grain and vegetable crops on reclaimed lands is too low.

The commission instructed the Georgian SSR and Tajik SSR Councils of Ministers together with interested USSR ministries and departments to eliminate the shortcomings that have been observed and ensure the strict observance of the requirements of the fundamentals of legislation on land.

There was an examination of the question of measures to improve the construction of nature conservation facilities by the USSR

Ministry of Industrial Construction in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The commission noted that year after year that ministry's subcontracting organizations fail to fulfill the plan targets, do not ensure the prompt commissioning of the capacities of facilities for the purification of run off water or of plants involved in the recovery and safe disposal of harmful substances from toxic gases, and in this regard permit poor quality construction and assembly work, deviations from plans, and violations of construction norms and rules.

In the decision taken on this question the commission drew the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction's attention to the unsatisfactory work of subordinate enterprises and organizations in fulfilling the plan for contract work in the construction of nature conservation facilities in the 11th 5-Year Plan and issued instructions to formulate and implement exhaustive measures in the 12th 5-Year Plan to rectify the serious shortcomings noted and in particular to ensure in the first half of 1986 the commissioning of facilities not commissioned in 1985, to fully satisfy clients' demands for the construction of nature conservation facilities in 1986-1990, and to improve the quality of their construction.

On the basis of a report from the State Committee for Science and Technology there was an examination of the question of the national economy's use of the results of scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries in the sphere of nature conservation and on the further development of that cooperation. The commission instructed the State Committee for Science and Technology and other interested USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to ensure the further development and greater effectiveness of the Soviet side's participation in this international cooperation and make greater use of its results in the interests of the country's nature conservation.

The commission examined the question of clearing the Sayano-Shushensk GES reservoir of fallen trees and of accelerating the work to remove trees from the reservoir's flood zone. It was noted that the blockage of reservoirs with lumber has an adverse effect on their ecological condition and causes the national economy considerable harm since conditions for shipping, the operation of GES's, and other forms of water use are thereby worsened. However, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry are not taking the necessary measures to ensure the prompt resolution of questions of improving the organization and techniques of tree clearance work when building GES's and to overcome the consequences of poor-quality work in this respect.

The commission instructed those ministries to ensure the fundamental improvement of tree felling and clearance work in the flood zones of reservoirs belonging to GES's in Siberia and the Far East and of work to clear their waters and banks of timber.

The commission session was chaired by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Sokolov Addresses Ministry Aktiv Meeting on Congress

LD211710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Ministry of Defense party aktiv, at which Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense spoke, took place in Moscow today.

Participants in the meeting stressed that as long as a danger of imperialism unleashing aggressive wars and military conflicts exists, the party will pay unabated attention to strengthening the defensive might of the USSR, strengthening its security and the readiness of the armed forces to rout any aggressor.

In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, as was noted in the speeches, it is essential to comprehensively raise the combat readiness of the Armed Forces, to educate fighters in the spirit of vigilance and constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism, and to strengthen the combat community [boyevoye sodruzhestvo] with the armies of fraternal socialist countries.

Tasks of strengthening party influence over the perfection of the administrative activity style of commanders and staff and for raising its efficiency were also discussed.

Kulikov Addresses Transbaykal Garrison Meeting

PM211447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
19 Mar 86 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Bedzhanyan report: "At Transbaykal Garrison"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place at "N" garrison between military servicemen and members of their families and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, USSR first deputy defense minister, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress. Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov described the work of the congress, which took place at a decisive turning point in our country's history, and its decisions, aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving the international situation. The congress materials paid great attention to the country's defense capability.

Taking part in the meeting were 27th CPSU Congress delegates Colonel General S.I. Postnikov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and commander of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District, Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Lieutenant General I.Ya. Solodilov, member of the military council and chief of the district's political directorate.

Northern Commander Commemorates Army, Navy Day

AU122021 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish
22-23 Feb 86 p 2

[Speech by Colonel General Aleksandr Kovtunov, commander of the Northern Group of the Soviet Armed Forces, at a concert held at the Polish Theater in Warsaw on 21 February to mark the 68th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Armed Forces]

[Excerpts] The 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy is being celebrated at a time when the achievements of the last 5 years are being discussed in the CPSU and throughout our country, when discussion of pre-congress documents is still in progress. These documents set out future tasks and prospects for the development of Soviet society.

Our achievements are significant. But life continually places new, higher demands on the work of all citizens and all Soviet society. That is why the Communist Party will go to the 27th congress with documents of great political importance: The draft new edition of the CPSU Program, changes to the party statute, and the main lines of economic and social development for the 12th 5-year period and the period leading up to the year 2000. These documents contain party program goals, key issues relating to party economic strategy, and set out forms and methods of working with the masses at the present stage of development and in the future.

While improving itself domestically, our nation takes into account the complex, strained, and tense state of the international situation. It understands that the contemporary world is reaching a point which, if exceeded, could result in a course of events beyond our control. This is the direct consequence of imperialism's aggressive policy, which is first and foremost the policy of reactionary circles in the United States of America, who are increasing and improving the strategic means of attack. At the same time, they are forcing the "star wars" program to go ahead. Realization of this program will mean the transfer of the arms race to space. U.S. imperialism has declared numerous regions of the world and even entire continents to be "spheres of vital interests" for the United States. It has accorded itself the right to hinder the peaceful and just resolution of conflicts in various regions of the world and the right to conduct undeclared wars and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. This is the case with U.S. policy toward Poland.

The United States is accompanied along this path leading to the threat of war by its allies. The governments of many West European countries have disregarded national security and have deployed U.S. first-strike weapons on their territory. By making such decisions these governments have placed a great responsibility for the fate of Europe and world peace upon themselves. Neither can one now ignore the increased activity of revanchist forces in the FRG, where certain circles are openly calling for a new "march to the East." While fully subordinating themselves to the United States, they are also trying to gain access to nuclear weapons and other contemporary instruments of warfare.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries believe it is possible to return to disarmament, mutual trust, and cooperation despite the tensions that exist. For this to be achieved there must be an end to the conduct of policy from a position of strength and a return to the observance of the norms of international law.

The removal of the threat of nuclear war hanging over us and the complete liberation of the planet from deadly nuclear weapons is an essential condition for securing a peaceful future for the peoples of Europe. The policy of the CPSU is directed at achieving this goal. Clear confirmation of this position was provided by the speech delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, on 15 January this year, in which he said:

"We want 1986 to be more than just a year of peace, we want it to make it possible to end the 20th century under the banner of peace and nuclear disarmament..., so that mankind will be able to greet the year 2000 under a peaceful sky, so that it will not know fear of destruction by nuclear, chemical, or other means, so that it will be deeply convinced of the possibility of its own survival and the preservation of the human race.

We know that the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives have generated great interest and have won general support among you in the PPR [Polish People's Republic]. This is attested to by the speeches made by representatives of the leadership of your country, by many articles in the press, and by the results of many meetings between our generals and officers, and representatives of party and state organs, and social organizations, and meetings with troops of the Polish Army and the youth of fraternal Poland.

I believe that Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, expressed the universal conviction of the entire peace-loving Polish nation with regard to the Soviet proposals when he described M.S. Gorbachev's proposals as: "being, in its essence, of historic significance and providing a real prospect of an integrated disarmament program before the end of the century."

However, although almost a month has elapsed since M.S. Gorbachev's declaration was published in the press, a con-

structive reply from across the ocean has not been heard so far. Speeches made by various political, state, and army activists in the West contain notions such as "unrealistic" or "unacceptable" in relation to the Soviet peace initiatives and talk of the supposed unilateral advantages which the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are to gain from their implementation. Moreover, the United States is continuing to implement its "star wars" program, to develop new weapons, and to display its strength during maneuvers close to the borders of countries which are members of the socialist community.

Under these conditions, the Soviet Union and its allies are conducting an active struggle for peace and for an improvement in the international situation. The socialist countries are aware of the aggressive character of imperialism's preparations for war and are strengthening their unity and cohesion, expanding mutual aid and support, displaying a high degree of vigilance, and taking concrete steps to maintain a continual and high level of combat readiness.

The Communist Party and the Soviet people are making all possible efforts to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces are in a position which does not allow imperialism to have strategic superiority over them and are taking steps to comprehensively improve the defensive capacity of the fatherland. The armed forces of the fraternal socialist countries stand arm-in-arm with the Soviet Army in guarding socialist achievements. The might, cohesion, and constant high level of combat readiness of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states guarantees that no supporters of military adventures will manage to surprise us and that every potential aggressor must reckon with a decisive response on our part.

The 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy is being celebrated by the Soviet people and the soldiers of the Armed Forces in a mood of political enthusiasm and enthusiasm for work generated by the preparations for the highest forum of Soviet Communists — the 27th CPSU Congress.